

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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ADM LABRUSCHINI: NO HASTY DECISION ON BEAGLE

PY092131 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] In a brief statement to the press in Necochea, Admiral Lambruschini said that no final decision on the Beagle conflict has been reached, and that no hasty decision can be made without running the risk of making a wrong one. Admiral Lambruschini said that the mediation is in the hands of Pope John Paul II, who is doing a great job which we should not hinder. He added: As the holy father has stated, we must be very moderate, profound, conscious and coherent to make a just decision and not a wrong one.

LA PRENSA CASTS DOUBT ON SOVIET HYDROELECTRIC AID

PY110238 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Feb 81 p 6

[Editorial: "A Necessary Clarification"]

[Text] Statements made by a Soviet official, a representative in this country of the state enterprise Teknopromeksport, were published a few days ago. They referred to certain aspects of the Middle Parana Hydroelectric Project in which that communist nation will have technological and financial participation, as has been learned through the very laconic reports that have been released.

Without going into the ideological objections which may be called forth by that cooperation from a state whose political regime is based on principles so contrary to those traditionally upheld in this country, the statements of the Soviet official lend themselves to some reflections which should draw the attention of Argentine officials to the quality and effectiveness of the aid that has been offered for the implementation of such an important project.

The above-mentioned official representative asserted that the Soviet Union is the most prominent nation in the building of hydroelectric powerplants, thus trying to enhance the importance of the support being offered to Argentina. It should be useful, however, to remember that the Moscow daily PRAVDA, organ of the CPSU, published a strong attack in last June against the energy service sector of the country, stressing its serious shortcomings and consequent failure to fulfill the goals and plans drawn up in that field. The criticism pointed out the delay in the building of give powerplants, putting the blame for this on both the suppliers of necessary materials and "a widespread technical improvisation accompanied by a faulty organization of the labor force." The lack of information usually surrounding government acts in communist states is only too well known, as well as the attempts to replace it with endless propaganda. When criticism appears in the new media of the actions of any government or administrative sector, the failures alluded to must therefore be so glaring that it becomes impossible to conceal or overlook them.

The optimistic statements of the Soviet official are thus not in agreement with the charges and complaints published by the official organ of the party he belongs to. According to the latter it would appear that exactly what Russia offers us in the Middle Parana project--technical aid and material in the energy sector--is the field or production in that country which is accused of suffering from serious failures.

Those who are responsible for our government should be made aware that the Soviet Union may not be able to deliver the things we need with due efficiency.

On the other hand, it is hard to understand that such scanty publicity has been given to the agreements on Soviet participation in this project, so scanty, indeed, that the public still does not know the scope of the commitments made with the communist power. This lack of information, more typical of that power than of a republican country, cannot be made good by the statements made by the Soviet official to which we have referred and which only supplied a few incomplete details regarding the cooperation agreed upon.

In this connection he only mentioned the agreement signed in 1974 which, as we know, is a bilateral treaty--ratified 3 years later--creating a joint commission in whose framework negotiations of an economic nature are held between the two states. What is not known, at least not fully, is the content and result of those negotiations as far as the execution of such a huge project is concerned.

The exact number of Soviet experts--said by the official to be about 30--who are in the country because of the project is also not known. It would be interesting to verify that number and their specific tasks, because international experience has often shown that behind the smokescreen of technology is hidden an underground work of ideological penetration and Marxist conversion, wholly incompatible with the loyalty and good faith which should guide the relations between sovereign nations.

In conclusion it is necessary to strongly point out the risks which are run in the political field--because of the present uncertainty of the international situation--through a possible future dependency on a communist nation for the supply of material and technology of such a high strategic value as those required for the project which is intended to be built.

A full clarification of the doubts and uncertainties we have expressed is, therefore, urgently needed in order to assess the consequences which this so-far insufficiently explained negotiation may bring in its wake.

ARGENTINA SECOND COUNTRY TO RATIFY LAIA TREATY

PY120056 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1320 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Feb (TELAM)--The Public Relations Office of the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) has officially reported to this news agency that Argentina has ratified the 1980 Montevideo Treaty by which the LAIA was created to replace the Latin American Free Trade Association.

Argentine Ambassador to Uruguay Guillermo de la Plaza submitted the ratification document to the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry, thus finishing the approval procedure required from each signatory country in the Montevideo Treaty. Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle Martinez received the document signed by Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla and Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor. Argentina is the second country to ratify the treaty, following Uruguay which did so last 22 October. LAIA will begin operating 30 days after the submission of the third ratification document.

NEGOTIATIONS ON MALVINAS ISLANDS TO RESUME 23 FEB

PY091640 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Argentina and Great Britain will resume negotiations on the Malvinas Islands. The announcement, made by the Foreign Ministry, also indicates that the negotiations will begin on 23 February 1981 in New York.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH IRAQ--Buenos Aires, 10 Feb (TELAM)--The Argentine Government has approved the Argentine-Iraqi trade agreement signed in Baghdad on 19 December 1979. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2215 GMT 10 Feb 81 PY]

FUEL PRODUCTION--Buenos Aires, 9 Feb (TELAM)--A group of Argentine companies is planning to invest from \$700 million to \$800 million in a project to produce gasoline from natural gas. A group of businessmen met with President Jorge Rafael Videla to explain the project based on technology proven by Mobil Research of the United States. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1505 GMT 9 Feb 81 PY]

GARCIA MEZA BLAMES U.S. FOR LOW TIN PRICES

PY111633 Paris AFP in Spanish 1455 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] La Paz, 11 Feb (AFP)--President Luis Garcia Meza said today that Bolivia will lose \$40 million this year due to the low price of tin. The president delivered a message to the people of Oruro on the 200th anniversary of the people's uprising against Spanish rule. He said that the tin industry is going through one of the worst crises in its history.

He blamed this situation on the sale of 30,000 tons of U.S. strategic tin reserves which made the tin price drop to \$6.50 per fine pound; its production cost in this country is \$7.25. He emphasized, however, the Japanese cooperation, which will help to modernize the mineral industry.

HUNGARY OFFERS TECHNICAL COOPERATION, ECONOMIC AID

PY111745 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 5 Feb 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The Hungarian Government, through its Foreign Trade Ministry, has offered our country extensive cooperation and in the very near future the possibility of implementing technical and economic assistance programs in the fields of railroads, highways and telecommunications.

This willingness was reported yesterday by the trade attache and chief of the economic mission of the Hungarian Embassy, engineer Miklos Bayai, during a meeting with the transport under secretary and with officials from the National Railroad Enterprise, the highway service and the Autonomous Customs Warehouses Administration.

During the meeting, the Hungarian diplomat said that the visit of his country's trade mission has the purpose of sounding out the possibility of implementing trade agreements in various fields with Bolivia "in such a way that, in accordance with the needs and requirements of our country, certain areas can be defined for cooperation and technical and economic assistance."

DRUG TRAFFICKING LINKED TO EXTREMIST SABOTAGE

PY112216 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0231 GMT 11 Feb 81

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Text] La Paz, 11 Feb (LATIN)--The government has charged that extremists involved in drug trafficking were preparing a plan aimed at disrupting public order, which included the murder of military men, priests, political leaders and journalists.

Information released by the Interior Ministry disclosed that four persons have been arrested, and that the drug traffickers who operate in the country are closely related to the extremists responsible for acts of sabotage carried out in Peru and Chile.

The two neighboring countries have been victimized during the past weeks by attacks with explosives and incendiary bombs attributed to underground groups of the extreme left. The Bolivian Government called those involved "narco-extremists" and disclosed that they were caught carrying pamphlets calling on the population to make resistance for a revolutionary struggle and to attack the decadent morals of imperialism.

The official information disclosed that several foreigners were arrested when entering the country with forged passports and that they were later expelled. It also pointed out that those persons were directly involved with international terrorism.

A spokesman of the Interior Ministry stated that on 15 January the police arrested Hans Neipman, from the FRG, and Bolivian citizens Juan Ramon Quispe, Victor Calle Cortez and Jesus Calle Adiviri when they were caught crossing the border from Peru carrying refined cocaine.

In addition to the cocaine, they were found carrying pamphlets bearing quotations which follow the guidelines of the world polarization ideology and which are aimed at discrediting the image of the Bolivian Government.

It was also pointed out that as soon as it was determined that the drug traffickers were involved with the extremists that have been operating in Chile and Peru, the government requested the cooperation of international police organizations.

The report added that new and recidivist drug traffickers have been arrested as a result of a series of operations carried out in various parts of the country.

SECURITY AGENT KILLED IN TERRORIST ATTACK

PY120157 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The National Investigations Directorate has warned that it will take stern measures, while reporting that a terrorist attack has taken place in which (Gregorio Mendoza Esteni), a member of the state security service, was killed.

The directorate says in a communique that the provocations unleashed by subversive agents will be strongly dealt with and that all available means will be used to meet those criminal attacks.

BRIEFS

TAIWAN TECHNICAL MISSION--Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 26 Jan (TELAM)--The consul of Taiwan has reported that a technical mission from Nationalist China will soon arrive here to study the possibility of cooperation in exploiting uranium. He said that Bolivia has asked for cooperation to build a metallurgical plant using the iron of the Mutun reserves near the Brazilian border. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1425 GMT 4 Feb 81 PY]

WHEAT SAVING--It was officially reported that Bolivia will save 74,000 tons of wheat per year worth \$18 million when 25 percent of the wheat used to make bread is replaced with a flour mixture of soybean, corn, rice and quinoa. This mixture will give twice as much protein content. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Feb 81 PY]

TIN EXPORTS--The Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy has reported that tin exports during 1980 reached 26,359 fine metric tons, the lowest in the last 6 years; therefore Bolivia is now only the fourth tin producer in the world. Overall Bolivian mineral exports during 1980 reached \$649.5 million. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 Jan 81 p 9 PY]

MILITARY WARNS PRESS, FORMER POLITICAL PRISONERS

PY111713 Paris AFP in Spanish 0409 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Brasilia, 10 Feb (AFP)--The Brazilian Army and Navy ministers today denounced the participation of leftist agitators in a campaign to defame the Brazilian Armed Forces and to agitate the political opening process that is being implemented in this country.

In official notes the army minister, Gen Walter Pires, and the navy minister, Adm Maximilano Fonseca, asserted that certain sectors of the Brazilian media during the past few days have disseminated, with a tint of sensationalism, "distorted versions of events that occurred at the beginning of the 1970's in which subversives and agents of the security forces participated."

The Brazilian press during the past few days has published the statements of the former political prisoner, Ines Etienne Romeu, and other leftist militants--who were given amnesty in August 1979 by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo--denouncing alleged torture they had suffered during their detention by military organizations.

Relatives of other people who were detained or who disappeared during the fight against Brazilian subversive organizations of the left during the 1970's--including former Deputy Mario Alves--have also made statements to the press during the past few weeks to the effect that the security organizations are to blame for the disappearance of their relatives.

The Brazilian Bar Association and various organizations which during the past few years have claimed to respect human rights in this country support the claims of the former political prisoners who are demanding punishment for those who were responsible for the mistreatment that they say they received during their detention.

According to the army minister's official note, this campaign, which has the aim of insulting the military institutions and of disrupting the government's political opening, is supported by the organizations that had previously defended the amnesty and it is being carried out by notorious agitators who were given severe sentences by the military courts for their participation in the armed actions against national institutions.

The army minister also states that those who are responsible for this campaign of defamation against the armed forces have forgotten that they have benefited by the amnesty and that they are accusing the agents of order, distorting the events in which they themselves were the bloody participants, including the fact that they were the people who were mainly responsible for those events.

After indicating that many policemen and members of the armed forces lost their lives while combating those who were responsible for the subversive actions, the army minister rejected the accusations against the agents of order who fought the extreme leftist organizations. The navy minister energetically rejected the accusations and he warned those who are responsible for this campaign of insults that the Brazilian Armed Forces support Gen Joao Figueiredo's government in the implementation of its extensive program of national redemocratization.

In a brief statement to journalists, the air force minister, Gen Delio Jardim Mattos, said last night that the government granted the amnesty, but forgetfulness and forgiveness cannot be achieved unilaterally. General Figueiredo, who assumed the Presidency on 15 March 1979 for a 6-year period, has sworn to reestablish full democracy in Brazil before transferring the Presidency to his successor. He granted political amnesty in August 1980 and this permitted the return to the country of all the exiles, including the leaders of the clandestine Brazilian Communist Party.

COLUMNIST SAYS REAGAN IDEOLOGY RELEVANT TO BRAZIL

PY111341 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Feb 81 p 2

[From the "Castello's Column" by Carlos Castello Branco: "Return to Radical Options"]

[Excerpts] President Reagan is rapidly becoming a rallying point for conservatives who believe that the U.S. experience in the recent past drives home the conviction that there is no a third alternative between capitalism and communism. The U.S. chief of government has thus become the leader of those who felt they were being pushed against the wall more and more by those who try to organize their various national economies on the basis of social considerations. Conservatives see European social democracy as an illusion, because prosperity only thrives where the economy is left at the mercy of its own rules or of the free market forces.

Opposed to all kinds of intervention, the conservatives contend that the option is between freedom under a democratic political regime and state intervention with the immediate or gradual installation of state capitalism under dictatorial regimes. Exacerbated by reports that Reagan is eliminating the vestiges of the U.S. interventionist liberal experience initiated by Roosevelt in the 1930's, radical conservatism may induce changes in the lines of thinking of the Brazilian political parties with similar platforms in their attempts to reconcile a free-market economy with income distribution mechanisms and broad assistance to the working class and the needy social segments.

But Brazil's experience, apparently frustrated by the recurrence of political or financial crises in which the Brazilian Governments are entangled while under pressure exerted by the large horizontal and vertical imbalances in the distribution of the national income, is dismissed as a failure. By putting an end to controls, cutting expenditures in social assistance and security, reducing taxes and doing away with various economic regulations, Reagan might be reinstating simple truths from which those responsible for the government of democratic states have been veering away in the face of social complications. Either this part of the world will be set straight following Reagan's lessons or, sooner or later, countries like Brazil which are under the influence of structuralist and distributive doctrines, may fall into the hands of organizations of the extreme left. The thesis that social-democratic experiences might prove viable over the long run is being denied. The radicalization process initiated in the United States may lead all of us in the near future to face the old option between a free-market economy or state-run economy--that is to say between democracy and communism.

The influence of the business circles adhering to a conservative line of thinking will be exerted in the midst of historically negative political conditions in Brazil, but their influence should not be slighted especially if Reagan's policy can be successful, thus stiffening resistance to the socializing forces of the European society and the pro-communist leanings of the Central and South American societies.

VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PY120229 Paris AFP in Spanish 1842 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 11 Feb (AFP)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco today arrived in Brasilia to analyze the international situation and bilateral relations with his Brazilian counterpart, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

It is a working visit within the framework of periodic consultations between the Brazilian and Venezuelan Governments, for which there is no prepared agenda, although it was reported that the two ministers will probably talk about the Peruvian-Ecuadorian border problem.

ARGENTINES DETAINED BY CHILEAN MILITARY FORCES

PY111030 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Feb (NA)--Four Argentine citizens, residents of the Chilean city of Punta Arenas, have been arrested by military forces on charges of "espionage" and put in custody of the military court.

This information was provided tonight by another Argentine citizen residing in that Chilean city in a telephone conversation with NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS.

The Argentine citizen, who asked not to be identified, told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that the arrested Argentines are Juan Valle Olides, Angel Gelain, Jorge Parry and Luis Villamayor, "all businessmen who have been residents of this city for a long time."

He added: At about 2230 last night, Chilean military forces began "a vast operation that ended at about 0300 this morning with the arrest of my fellow countrymen."

He said that they are accused of "alleged espionage activities" and that they were taken to "military garrisons to be held in the custody of military judge Major Jarpa."

He added that "during the operation, they also arrested two Chileans--a former Radio Polar announcer and his wife, who are accused of espionage and high treason."

He said that the Chilean's name is Francisco Oyarzo, but he did not know the wife's name.

He added that the Argentine consul in Punta Arenas, Guillermo Luchetti, "immediately met with the relatives of the arrested Argentines to provide the service of a lawyer."

Jorge Parry, owner of a butcher shop in Punta Arenas, had been arrested last year by military forces on charges of having illegally brought a .32 caliber revolver into the country.

The Argentine citizen concluded by saying that "in fact, Parry has spent some time in the Punta Arenas military prison, was then released and now is in prison again."

ARGENTINE CONSULATE OFFICIAL HARASSES REPORTERS

PY120207 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] (Alfredo Aiuta), the secretary of the Argentine Consulate in Magallanes, has harassed two Chilean journalists. (Santiago Aguilar Barria) and (Luis Francisco Leon Ponce), reporters from the local newspaper LA PRENSA AUSTRAL, were insulted and harassed by the Argentine official.

The journalists went to the Argentine Consulate at 1130 to interview Argentine Consul (Guillermo Lucet), who had previously agreed to the interview. The interview was going to be on the discovery in Chile of a spectacular Argentine espionage ring that utilized the collaboration of some Chilean citizens.

It has been learned that the Argentine consul has requested police protection at the consulate building located at 21 de Mayo and (Cerrano) Streets. It was also reported that the local police have granted the requested protection.

TURBAY AYALA SEES BALKANIZATION OF CARIBBEAN

PA120351 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Interview of President Turbay Ayala in Washington by Todelar and Caracol Networks; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, good morning. How do you feel?

[Answer] Very well. I appreciate your interest.

[Question] Mr President, what did you mean by democracy instead of bullets in referring to the situation in Central America and the possible balkanization of the region? Are these ideas of the U.S. Government?

[Answer] I do not know if these are the U.S. Government's ideas. I have not talked to any U.S. Government official in charge of the Caribbean area. My personal opinion is that the problems of the Caribbean should have a political solution, not military ones.

[Question] What do you mean by political solutions for the Caribbean?

[Answer] I am referring to more participation, of having the people participate in making decisions instead of imposing systems on them which will not last long and will leave deep scars.

[Question] During the week you have been in the United States have you found out how we stand in the opinion of U.S. public and private sectors?

[Answer] Those I have talked to have expressed respect and admiration for our system. Despite the efforts some sectors are making to damage our image, our situation in the eyes of the people is very good.

[Question] When do you plan to make the changes in your cabinet and the governors of departments?

[Answer] When I return I will think about it. There is no hurry. The cabinet we have is good. Nothing is wrong with it.

[Question] How are people to interpret what you have said?

[Answer] What I mean is that I will think the matter over carefully instead of hastily.

[Question] The general manager of the coffee growers association has said coffee consumption in the United States has dropped. Is this a fact?

[Answer] If an expert on the matter says so, then it is true.

[Question] Mr President, being a good observer, what is your opinion of the new U.S. Government?

[Answer] It seems to me it has good intentions. However, I did not like the news that the Inter-American Bank and the World Bank were going to cut down on foreign aid. I hope this is not true.

[Question] How do you feel now that the Colombian Senate has approved the amnesty bill?

[Answer] I deeply appreciate the conscientious and patriotic attitude of the Senate. I think now that the bill is a law of the republic it will help in restoring normalcy and peace in Colombia. It will clear the way for ending the state of emergency in the country. If the conditions that prompted the state of siege disappear there is nothing to justify it any longer.

[Question] Congress has approved two bills, one creating the cooperatives administrative department and the other reforming the Family Welfare Institute. What do you have to say about this?

[Answer] Congress has been doing a patriotic job.

[Question] Mr President, we have learned that the U.S. Senate is planning to discuss next week the treaty recognizing Colombia's sovereignty over the cays in the Caribbean. Is this true?

[Answer] Conditions are favorable for discussion of the treaty. What I cannot say, because I do not know, is the exact date the Senate is going to discuss it.

[Question] Could you explain what you mean by the balkanization of the Caribbean?

[Answer] The Caribbean and Central America have been having problems. I do not think I am exaggerating when I say the region has been chosen as a target to create international tension, which consists of trying to confuse the people and destabilize democracy by sectors interested in establishing bridgeheads against the countries in the area. In view of the possible balkanization of the Caribbean, I feel it is necessary to modify the terms of international cooperation and pay more attention to the political situation in an area, which we cannot allow to be interfered with because that will have repercussions in our own country.

ARMED FORCES SPOKESMEN COMMENT ON M-19 STRENGTH

PA110409 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] The 19 April Movement [M-19] does not have the strength to make it dangerous, army spokesmen said today. They said that the so-called potential of the rebels does not surpass 2,000 armed men and they said that the operations of the various commandos are only to call attention to themselves and to give an image of strength.

ARIAS STELLA ON THIRD WORLD, RESIDENTS IN ECUADOR

PY111802 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Excerpts] On leaving government palace yesterday Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella made the following statement to Radio America:

[Begin recording] [Arias] Well, we have discussed the steps we will have to take with regard to Peruvian citizens who are having difficulties in Ecuador. The first thing we did was to inform the guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro agreement, who immediately notified the Ecuadorean Government about the mistreatment of Peruvian citizens. We also received first hand reports from personnel of our embassy who have already returned to Lima. We are now compiling information and after studying the evidence at hand [passage indistinct] and if the situation warrants it, we may submit a note to the UN Human Rights Commission. But first we have to analyze this thoroughly and produce specific evidence based on the accounts of the victims.

[Question] Speaking before the congress, you said that from now on priority will be given to issues of national interests and that the foreign policy oriented toward the Third World will be discontinued. Is this true?

[Answer] No. [Words indistinct] What priorities are. Peru is a developing country and as such belongs among the other developing countries [passage indistinct]. But what we must emphasize is that, as an American country, Peru will give priority to its policy toward neighboring countries--with which we share the most pressing problems--the other Latin American countries, and then to our policy toward the rest of the world including Third World countries. [end recording]

MINISTER: ONLY REPLACEMENT ARMS WILL BE PURCHASED

PY111459 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Aeronautics Minister Jose Gagliardi Schiaffino has stated that Peru does not intend to purchase any weapons other than those essentially required to replace obsolete equipment.

He said that, in view of the economic situation and the high inflation rate the country has been experiencing, the priority task is to earmark the bulk of resources for health, food, and education plans so as to promote the well-being of the Peruvian people.

GUARANTOR OBSERVERS' MISSION TO LAST 1 MONTH

PY111501 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The Peruvian Government has announced that the observers of the guarantor countries of the Rio de Janeiro agreement will carry on their mission at the Ecuadorean border for a month. The government also expressed its hope that once the emotional reactions to the armed conflict in the El Condor Mountain Range have subsided, Ecuador will put an end to the harassment of Peruvian residents.

The statement was made yesterday by Aeronautics Minister Jose Gagliardi Schiaffino, Air Force Commander Luis Arias Graziani and Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella at the end of a meeting with President Belaunde.

FOREIGN SECRETARY SPEAKS ON POLICY TOWARD REGION

PA110447 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Mexico's foreign secretary has announced that our country will redefine its policy toward Central America and the Caribbean, an area which, he stated, is going through a time when it runs the risk of being intervened by superpowers. The official explained that the area will have a top priority in Mexico's foreign policy and that the policy will be based on the common objectives and the popular aspirations of those nations and on the common interests which facilitate cooperation in the political, social, economic and cultural fields. He said this during the opening of a meeting with 12 ambassadors to the area and the ambassador to the OAS.

URANIUM DEPOSITS LARGE ENOUGH TO PERMIT EXPORTS

PA110358 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Mexico's patrimony and industrial development secretary has reported that the uranium deposits found in Baja California Province, will not only permit our country to supply itself for production purposes but also to become an exporting nation. He explained that part of the mammoth deposit's production will be used to refuel [recargar] the Laguna Verde plant. Regarding the construction of nuclear reactors in Mexico, he said that the program goes from this year until the year 2000.

BELIZEDELEGATION LEAVES FOR NEW YORK INDEPENDENCE TALKS

FL120204 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Summary] Talks between British and Guatemalan officials on the question of Belize will resume in New York tomorrow. Leaving Belize today were his excellency the governor, Mr James Hennesy, deputy premier and minister of home affairs the Honorable C.L.B. Rogers, and the minister of health, housing and cooperatives, Mr Assad Shoman. The minister of state in the premier's office, the Honorable V.H. Courtenay, also left today to join the Belizean delegation in New York.

COSTA RICAPUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER RESIGNS; RUMORS AROUND

PA112334 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Fernando Escobar report]

[Text] Attention please: We are confirming our earlier report regarding the resignation of Public Security Minister Carlos Argueda le Franc. At a news conference today Argueda le Franc corroborated the report we carried in our noon newscast indicating that he had resigned.

Argueda le Franc said he was resigning for personal reasons. However, there are many rumors circulating about the reasons for his resignation. Rumors say other top officials of the Public Security Ministry, such as Francisco Peralta, Col Fernando Munoz and Willy Azofeifa will also resign. Rumors are very strong about fraudulent acts by a top Public Security Ministry official for a large sum of money, for thousands of dollars, received for issuing visas to Cubans.

'Serious Crisis' in Ministry

PA120334 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The public security minister's resignation confirms the supposition that there is a serious crisis in the ministry. The minister claims personal reasons for his resignation; however, everything suggests that there were pressures. There has been no shuffling of names to succeed him and it was rumored that Enrique Montealegre had refused the post.

The public security and government deputy ministers regret Argueda le Franc's resignation. He had been thinking about it since December, Carlos Argueda le Franc said.

MINISTER ON 'DISCREPANCIES' IN REPORT ON STATION

PA110434 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Justice Minister Elizabeth Odio Benito today said that there are discrepancies in the reports submitted by the Public Security Ministry. She said this referring to the incidents between the National Security Agency and the crime prevention unit during the raid on Radio Noticias del Continente. Ana Lorena Cartin, the proprietor of Radio Noticias del Continente, also claims that irregularities were committed by the authorities during the search for arms at her station.

Minister Odio said that the reports she has received regarding the incident at the radio station makes her think that there are discrepancies in the report.

The way in which the authorities broke into the station, the time they spent inside the station, a watchman beaten and the discovery of a bomb afterwards--all this needs to be explained much better by the crime prevention unit and the National Security Agency, Minister Odio indicated.

In the meantime, Harry Wolstein Rubinstein, public security deputy minister, has asked the attorney general's office to handle the case. Minister Odio, who is also the attorney general, said that this office cannot rule on the case of Radio Noticias del Continente, that the cancellation of the station's frequency can only be decided by the Public Security Ministry. All that the attorney general's office can do is to give legal advice on the administrative procedure to be followed against Radio Noticias del Continente. The arms found in the radio station are enough evidence to file charges against the owners of the station, Minister Odio pointed out.

After the officials of the Judicial Investigative Organization [OIJ] had searched Radio Noticias del Continente, they received a tip on more arms in the home of Ismael Quezada Nunez. They went to Quezada's home where indeed they found arms of all calibers hidden in various rooms.

Rodrigo Araya, OIJ assistant director, said that the owners of Radio Noticias del Continente and all the persons connected with the station will be prosecuted. They will be accused of illegal possession of arms and explosives. So far, only Quezada Nunez has been arrested.

Other Officials Comment

PA112024 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Public Security Ministry officials yesterday commented that many things about the investigation of Radio Noticias del Continente have not yet been revealed.

Witnesses of the search and confiscation of arms at the radio station affirmed that a map was found which allegedly showed the construction of a tunnel to hide arms.

The same government officials added that the newsmen who work at the radio station should be investigated to help clear up the incident.

SALVADORAN REBELS LOSE SUPPORT OF COSTA RICAN PARTY

PA111240 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 11 Feb 81 p A 1, A 6

[Text] San Jose--Costa Rica's largest political party has advised the Socialist International it does not support the leftist guerrilla movement in El Salvador.

The move by National Liberation, Central America's oldest and strongest social democratic party, came on the heels of disclosure of Cuban assistance to the Salvadoran guerrillas and in the face of mounting criticism in Costa Rica over the party's failure to actively support the current Government of El Salvador.

The National Liberation statement was signed by the party's three leaders: Luis Alberto Monge, the party's candidate for the Presidency of Costa Rica in 1982; Jose Figueres, founder and president of the party, author of the Democratic Revolution of 1948 and twice president of his country; and Daniel Oduber.

The signature of Oduber is particularly significant, not only because he is also ex-president of Costa Rica, but because he is currently a vice president of the Socialist International and recognized as the spokesman for the left wing of National Liberation.

After citing National Liberation's long history of support to liberation movements in Central America and elsewhere, the party in a statement made public February 5, made it plain that its backing was certainly not unconditional.

The party's statement said: "We support liberation movements but in no manner do we accept, under the pretext of liberating people, the attempt to subject them to ideologies of despotic communism or to other foreign interests. We repudiate violence in all its forms whether repressive military forces and of social injustice, or of terrorism that causes a material destruction and, more gravely, destruction of human life."

On El Salvador, the National Liberation text states: "We will continue to struggle in order to stop the brutal violence that worsens the conflict. We invite all democratic forces in the region to promote an understanding that will establish a democratic regime..."

Then, in direct reference to the stance of the Socialist International taken only weeks ago, the National Liberation document said: "Because of the intervention of the communist forces in these struggles, the National Liberation party does not join in the resolution adopted and the opinions expressed by the Socialist International concerning the political processes of Central America."

Observers of the Costa Rican scene lay the change of heart of National Liberation to a variety of factors. First is the party's traditional anti-communist stance and abhorrence of violence and terrorism.

Second, the support for the guerrillas by the Socialist International is not in tune with the rank and file of National Liberation and the Costa Rica voters in general who have voiced support for the civilian-military Government of El Salvador.

In addition, the active support of terrorism by Cuba in El Salvador has left little doubt by Costa Ricans that the communist far left controls the guerrilla movement. And, finally, the recent failure of the "final offensive" of the guerrillas was a clear sign to National Liberation that the people of El Salvador do not support the overthrow of the current government in that country, and that the reforms undertaken by the Salvadoran Government are beginning to have profound impact on the country's populace.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT RADIO COMMENTS ON SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS

Murders Indefensible

PA120021 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1318 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The terrorists think that by killing innocent people they can destabilize the revolutionary government. The terrorists have just committed another of their horrible crimes against the people, taking the lives of 18 persons in a bus.

It was a massacre. Those who are still alive are in a state of shock as result of the brutal assault. This horrible crime has no excuse; it cannot be justified in anyway. It was not an armed action between rival groups; it was a treacherous assault on a group of defenseless, innocent people.

We would like to hear what Radio Moscow, Radio Havana, Radio Sandino, Radio Noticias del Continente, Radio Liberation and other stations at the service of terrorism have to say about this.

We want to see if these radio stations, which cynically claim to speak on behalf of social justice, will condemn this vile crime.

The Salvadoran people already know who their real enemies are and what sort of fanatic assassins they are up against, and this is reason that they are supporting their government and armed forces. Sooner or later, these criminal groups will receive the punishment they deserve.

Subversive Groups 'Broken'

PA112307 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1321 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Each time a new group of subversives turn themselves in to the authorities to accept the amnesty decreed by the government, the situation of those who still believe in the possibility of continuing with their crimes becomes more desperate. Those remaining are the heads of groups, who used to give orders but who now, because many of their men have turned themselves in to the authorities, have to act alone.

These heads of groups, desperate terrorists whom the communist leaders are urging to continue to wave of violence, now have to act on their own account and at their own risk. For fear of being executed, a word used by the communists to justify the crimes they commit in cold blood, these men who have been left alone are the ones setting off the last sticks of dynamite to prove to their leaders that they still have followers. They are desperate groups, causing explosions here and there, who come out from their hide-outs to hold up buses and rob the passengers. They are the ones who raid isolated villages, committing all sort of crimes so as to give the impression that they are still active. They are the ones who mingle with the people to carry out their terrorist activities.

In other words, the remaining subversive groups are broken and they have no alternative than to devote themselves to terrorism and robbery. The deplorable situation of these subversive groups has turned the alleged struggle for social justice into vandalism and the most despicable destruction and pillaging. They no longer have the cynicism to speak on behalf of the people, as they used to when the leftist movement was proclaiming the liberation of the people by the people. Aware of this farce, many have abandoned the struggle against the revolutionary government and have accepted the amnesty offer rather than continue to spill more blood and steal and destroy what the people have built with their sweat.

Many are the persons who have saved their lives by accepting the amnesty. Men and women who at first believed the lies of the subversive leaders are now facing the fact that fanaticism blinded them the sacrifice of their companions in suicidal actions against the security forces. It is a plot promoted and directed from abroad by traitors who are safe in luxurious hotels in several countries living on the money obtained from robbery, kidnapping and murder.

Russian Expansionism

PA112148 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1819 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The international news media have reported that the USSR has been helping the Salvadoran terrorists through its bridgehead in Havana. But expansionist efforts by the USSR will be defeated by the strong will of the majority of the Central American people, who are tired of suffering from Soviet intervention and are heroically determined to oppose by all means the establishment of another Cuba in Central America by the USSR.

The same sources have also reported that Soviet officials are holding secret talks with the Cuban militias and their agents in Havana. These talks, as Monsignor Aparicio y Quintanilla wisely said, are not being held to bring us candy. They are discussing the reasons their subversive plans have failed. The Cuban puppets and their Salvadoran colleagues have had to call their Soviet masters in view of their failure to receive new orders to be carried out against our country, which will always oppose the attacks of Soviet imperialism. Our marvelous people are firm in their belief in their destiny, which they have based on the ideals set forth by such great leaders as Bolivar and Arce.

The Cubans can come with their mercenary army and we will defeat them, because the Salvadoran people will oppose the attacks from Soviet imperialism with a titanic effort.

Aid to Insurgents

PA112339 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1924 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] In a recent London BBC Spanish-language broadcast, a commentator referred to the present Salvadoran situation by noting that the people of El Salvador have shown the economic potential of their productive forces.

Judging from the sources that are supplying arms to the leftist groups, it is evident that there are forces outside the Central American region that have been giving economic and military assistance to the insurgent groups and who insist on carrying out a revolution with blood and iron.

In spite of this, the fact is that thanks to our traditional tenacity and our spirit of work and sacrifice in the face of historic tests, we Salvadorans have been able to march forward. Everything seems to indicate that in the long run the revolutionary government's peace offensive will win.

13 OF 21 ARRESTED UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS RELEASED

PA120143 Paris AFP in Spanish 2232 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Feb (AFP)--Official sources reported that 13 of the 21 university officials arrested by the government yesterday were released here today.

Another eight remained in the custody of the Salvadoran Treasury Police "under investigation," it was explained.

Most of the persons remaining under arrest are members of the Superior Council of the University of El Salvador. They include Jorge Gomez, treasurer, and Ricardo Calderon, secretary general of the institution.

Interviews by AFP today, both Gomez and Calderon said they did not know why they were arrested. According to them, "the authorities limited themselves to questioning some of the persons arrested, without explaining."

Calderon emphasized that yesterday's meeting of the university council, during which they had been arrested, was basically administrative "and not political, as the government says."

"With our arrest, what they are trying to do is prevent the reopening of the university, which has been taken over by the military," said the secretary general.

The university treasurer said there is no point to releasing some of the persons arrested because "if the government thinks our meeting was illegal, all of us who were arrested are equally responsible."

Besides Gomez and Calderon, the officials who remain imprisoned at the Treasury Police jail are Jorge Ferrer, Jose Eduardo Campos, Carlos Enriquez, Manuel Mejia, Miguel Parada and Gilberto Garcia.

PEASANTS SEEK TO FORM CIVIL DEFENSE COMMITTEES

PA111539 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 9 Feb 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The murders of peasants and other acts of vandalism which increased last week in San Francisco Javier and San Agustin Cantons, Usulután Department, have caused a new exodus of many peasant families toward the cities and towns in an effort to protect their lives, sources in the military commands of the region reported today.

Some families from Los Rios, La Cruz and other cantons located between San Francisco Javier and San Agustin met today with officials of the National Guard and other security forces to request assistance in forming civil defense committees in their towns that will permit them to protect their lives and property without having to leave their homes.

REPORTAGE ON GUERRILLA, GOVERNMENT COMBAT ACTIONS

Press Reports

PA112319 [Editorial Report] San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish on 10 February reports that "today" several armed persons broke into the Route 22 bus terminal, set fire to two buses and damaged the radiators of two more.

EL MUNDO also carries a report from San Vicente that groups of unidentified persons armed with submachineguns and rifles have been attacking agricultural and livestock centers and murdering coffee and sugar workers in San Vicente municipality, according to military authorities. According to this article, during curfew hours on 9-10 February there was a clash between civilians near the national institute and authorities who tried to capture them. The report notes that this clash went on for 45 minutes.

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish on 9 February on page 35 states that armed subversive groups clashed with government troops at the turnoff to San Esteban Catarina and at km 51 on the Pan-American Highway in San Vicente Department. Troops came upon the extremists as they were stopping buses and other vehicles to rob the passengers.

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish on 10 February, pages 2 and 39, reports that authorities found 16 bodies near Mariona and Apopa. It says most of these individuals were guerrillas killed while attempting terrorist activities during the curfew, and that in some cases the individuals were executed elsewhere and their bodies brought to the sites where they were found.

San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish on 10 February, pages 2 and 15, states that a group of unidentified individuals attempted unsuccessfully to blow up an electric tower in the Santa Marta area of Ciudad Delgado on 9 February. Only two of the bombs placed at each of the tower's four legs exploded. Authorities deactivated the other two bombs later.

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish on 11 February reports from Zacatecoluca that the attack by extremists who set fire to bales of cotton ready for shipment to Japan caused more than 5 million colones in estimated losses. The bales were ready for shipment to the port of Acajutla to be shipped on to Japan.

Attack Against Bus

PA111533 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Feb 81 p 38

[Excerpt] Eighteen passengers, who were in a bus that also carried tobacco, vegetables and clothing, were killed yesterday afternoon at Km 48 of the highway to Suchitoto. They were the victims of a terrorist attack.

According to reports, the bus was passing through La Bermuda Canton when it was attacked with bullets and contact bombs which exploded in the sections where the passengers were seated. In addition to the 18 persons who were killed, 24 other persons were injured. They were immediately taken to a hospital in the capital.

FMLN War Bulletin

PA111639 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] bulletin No 34, read by Commander Victor Guerrero somewhere in El Salvador; date not given--live or recorded]

[Text] War bulletin No 34. The Information Section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front informs the Salvadoran people and all the peoples of the world:

On Friday, 6 February 1981, in San Marcos Lempa, Usulután Department, the enemy attempted to break through our defense lines. A large contingent of men dressed in military uniforms and civilian clothing transported in a truck and a pickup truck were ambushed by our forces as they attempted to pass through a barricade. Our fighters inflicted no less than 20 casualties on the enemy. With this the FMLN wiped out a large part of the military garrison of Usulután.

Also on Friday, 6 February, on the Pan-American Highway near San Vicente, on the para-central front, a contingent of the puppet army traveling in two pickup trucks was ambushed by our forces. We inflicted no less than 15 casualties on the enemy. Several trailer trucks transporting food for the transnational businesses were requisitioned and their contents distributed among the people.

Still on Friday, 6 February, in Meanguera, La Unión Department, on the eastern front, FMLN forces with broad support from the population occupied this population center from 2300 until the next morning. The enemy recognized that our forces had set up headquarters in the National Telecommunications Administration [ANTEL] building after having neutralized the puppet army and after the people had accepted an appeal from the FMLN to incorporate themselves into the revolutionary tasks. The enemy casualties in this action were fairly high.

On Saturday, 7 February, the enemy, in an attempt to confuse and terrorize the Salvadoran people and discredit the FMLN, planted a large bomb in a downtown sector of San Salvador, wounding not less than five street vendors. The people passing through the area noted the calm manner in which a strong enemy contingent moved toward and away from ANTEL's main building, before and after planting the bomb. We condemn this cowardly action by the enemy and call on the Salvadoran people and the people of the world not to be confused by the criminal actions of a desperate and dying dictatorship.

On Monday, 9 February 1981, at 1030, FMLN forces repelled an enemy invasion on the western slope of the San Vicente Volcano, in an attempt to dismantle one of our camps. In a cowardly fashion the puppet army soldiers shielded themselves with workers, but when our fighters discovered the ruse we launched a deadly action which made the dictatorship's lackeys flee in disorder.

Later the enemy forces regrouped and brought up 80- and 81-mm mortars and also fired rifle grenades. When they thought they were pursuing us they fell into a trap. One of barricades was booby-trapped with dynamite which exploded and inflicted heavy casualties. Our fighters permitted the Red Cross to evacuate the numerous enemy casualties and gave protection to six soldiers who had fled in terror into the undergrowth without firing a single shot. The other soldiers fled hastily and in disorder.

The FMLN welcomes the courageous action of solidarity by the port workers of Huelva, Spain, who have boycotted the freight of the Peruvian ship Cuzco and have forced the enemy to expose his true intentions.

Unidentified Planes Downed

PA112258 Paris AFP in Spanish 2157 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Excerpt] San Jose, 11 Feb (AFP)--Two foreign planes of unknown nationality were shot down yesterday on the eastern slopes of San Vicente Volcano, some 60 km east of San Salvador, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has reported in a war bulletin.

Salvadoran opposition sources also reported several military actions by the Salvadoran guerrillas and the kidnapping and slaying of Jose Matias Garay, secretary general of the Social Security Institute Workers Union.

FDR LEADER BLAMES U.S., ALLIES FOR CIVILIAN DEATHS

PA112052 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Mexico City--In a document presented at the people's permanent tribunal, better known as the Russell tribunal, which is meeting in Mexico City to try the actions of the Salvadoran government junta, Rafael Menjivar, president of the Foreign Commission of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], has charged that the uncivilized attitude of the United States and the participation of its allies in bombings and murders of civilians--as denounced by the Honduran Church and the legal assistance office of San Salvador--together with the actions of the military junta are responsible for the killing of more than 15,000 Salvadorans.

Menjivar said that the U.S. theory on the existence of a centrist government against two extremes has failed. It is clear to everybody that all of the people are struggling for their freedom and for the installation of a democratic and revolutionary government. Menjivar's statement notes that the struggle of the Salvadoran people is deeply rooted and is the result of a model of domination and exploitation which has already lasted 50 years but which has reached an end.

FOREIGN PROTESTS AGAINST INTERVENTION CITED

PA111631 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Feb

[Text] New protests against U.S. intervention in El Salvador's civil war have been made in several capitals of the world.

In Tegucigalpa, the present of the National Constituent Assembly, Roberto Suazo Cordoba, asked for respect for the right of self-determination of the Salvadoran people and added that U.S. military intervention would be a great mistake. The Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People condemned the participation of the Guatemalan and Honduran Armies in the repression of the Salvadoran people.

Ivan Garcia, secretary general of the Sandinist Workers Federation, said in Managua, that the United States supports a terrorist policy by meddling in El Salvador's internal affairs.

In Caracas the three unions of the mass information dissemination media condemned the Venezuelan Government's policy of support for the Salvadoran junta and denounced the repression of newsmen in El Salvador.

Similar demonstrations have been made in Rome, Hungary, India, Romania and Laos.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE INVESTIGATES NUN'S DEATHS

PA111544 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Feb 81 p 2

[Excerpts] The office of the attorney general has asked the first criminal court in Zacatecoluca to prepare a diagram, take photos and seek clues, fingerprints and other material effects from the site in which four U.S. nuns were found dead on 3 December.

The first criminal court in Zacatecoluca has reportedly not yet received the findings of the doctors who performed autopsies on the bodies of the nuns Ita Catherine Ford and Mary Elizabeth Clark, who were buried in Chalatenango. The autopsy was performed on 28 January at the request of the attorney general's office.

GUATEMALA

MINISTER REFUSES TO COMMENT ON BELIZE TALKS

PA111931 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] While in Great Britain there are disclosures on the negotiations on Belize, in Guatemala silence in being maintained. While the British Government yesterday disclosed through the international news agencies that Guatemala is asking for a corridor through Belize to have an outlet to the Caribbean Sea, the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry has maintained strict silence and has disclosed nothing about the discussions or the results of the talks that were renewed in New York on Thursday and are expected continue this week.

Giving a number of excuses as he usually does, the Guatemalan foreign minister has not wanted to disclose the results of the talks. He didn't even want to comment on the international dispatch on what the British Government has disclosed. He said that it was possibly just speculation. He gave a number of reasons why he could not give details on the course of the talks.

BELIZEAN PAPER CITED ON INDEPENDENCE ISSUE

PA111719 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 3 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] Of the four territories which are still occupied by England in different parts of the world, only the people of Belize have not had the opportunity to say what they really want.

So says the Belizean newspaper THE BEACON, an opposition paper, in an editorial published on the 10th of this month [as published] titled "The Four Damsels." Here is the text of that editorial.

"There are four territories belonging to the former British Empire that have not yet ventured into independence for fear of being swallowed by the larger, neighboring countries.

"The four are: Gibraltar, which is claimed by Spain; the Falkland Islands, claimed by Argentina; Hong Kong, in the eye of China; and Belize, which is claimed by Guatemala.

"In 1967, the United Nations voted that Gibraltar be given to Spain. However, the people of Gibraltar requested a referendum, which was carried out by Great Britain. They voted to continue to belong to England and so far their desires have been respected.

"The Falkland Islands have repeatedly informed the successive British governments that they want neither Argentina nor independence.

"Hong Kong has also indicated that its people believe it is in their best interest to remain a dependent territory of Great Britain for the moment.

"Only Belize seems to have been sacrificed on the altar of independence in 1981. The self-determination of the people has been respected in the three other countries, but this has not been the case with Belize. The myth is maintained that the Belizeans renounced whatever right to self-determination they may have had when they voted for the Belmopan government in 1979.

"The reason Belize is being treated so badly is simple. In 1859 Great Britain signed a border treaty with Guatemala after secret negotiations. After 122 years, Great Britain is tired of the complications that have resulted from that treaty. It was vainly employed all its diplomatic, legal and political resources to solve Guatemala's claim to Belize.

"The dispute continues to hang around Great Britain's neck and that country clearly wishes to shake it off.

"Great Britain understands that the only possible solution now is a military one. Therefore, Great Britain is taking advantage of the much-touted Belizean people's desire for independence in order to get out of its present obligation to defend Belize. In summary, this is what independence is."

SPORTS COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

PA111918 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Guatemala and the PRC have signed a sports cooperation agreement. (Chen Chuan), president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, disclosed details of the agreement through an interpreter:

[Begin recording] The content of this agreement is the following: 1. We want to strengthen even more the cooperation between the committees and we want to provide the opportunity for youths who [words indistinct]. [end recording]

(Chen Chuan) said that it is possible that Guatemalan teams might visit China:

[Begin recording] They will always be welcomed. We will hold many matches between the teams in our country. On any occasion that there are sports competitions we will (?invite Guatemalan teams). [end recording]

HONDURAS

TROOP BUILDUP IN EL SALVADOR BORDER AREA CHARGED

PA120320 Paris AFP in Spanish 1900 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Feb (AFP)--Strong contingents of the Honduran Army are located in various parts of Morazan Department, which borders on El Salvador, the Honduran Coordinating Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People charged here today.

This presence in the border area has been acknowledged by the Honduran Army on other occasions. However, it denied that the army is participating on the side of the Salvadoran troops in the virtual civil war in that nation.

A communique released by that solidarity organization today says, however, that "confidential reports state that these camps are located near the areas known as Josteca, Osilaca, Villa el Rosario, Las Delicias and Torola, all in the border department of Morazan."

"From these camps," the bulletin adds, "the Honduran Army is engineering military (?support) for its Salvadoran counterpart."

The coordinating committee of solidarity also insisted that these soldiers participated in operations against Salvadoran guerrillas in support of that country's troops.

The note adds: "Last 31 January at 0720, when combatants of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front defeated troops of the National Guard near Joateca, Honduran troops intervened and saved them from greater defeat."

It also charges that "these military camps for the past 15 days have been assigned with specialized personnel advised by American officers who entered Honduras in January."

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

PA111641 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Along with the campaign of silence and information distortion which international reaction is waging against the Nicaraguan process, there is a growing threat of a possible economic boycott.

The United States is one of the nations with which our country has the greatest trade. Needless to say, the Somozist past favored all exchange initiatives with our northern neighbor. This was the main cause of our present dependence.

Minister of Foreign Trade Dr Alejandro Martinez now speaks about the importance of commercial exchange between Nicaragua and the United States:

[Begin recording] In effect, commerce with the United States represents an important percentage for our country. While we sell 32 percent of our exports to the U.S. market, we also purchase 18 percent of our intermediary goods, machinery, equipment, inputs for industry and agriculture from there. All of this is equal to 17 or 18 percent of our imports. This reflects the fact that the U.S. market continues to be an important supplier and an important buyer of our national production goods. [end recording]

Recently rumors have increased regarding a possible delay or suspension of the final disbursement of the \$75 million loan which the United States granted to Nicaragua. Meanwhile, Auralina Beteta, Nicaragua's consul in Washington, has reported the increasing difficulties that exist for processing financial disbursements from U.S. banks to Nicaragua.

These are some of the symptomatic facts that have led Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Ace to not rule out the possibility of an economic boycott against our country.

Dr Martinez now speaks about its effects on the Nicaraguan economy:

[Begin recording] Nicaragua, as a sovereign country, has said on many occasions that we are not seeking the implementation of this threat, which the most reactionary groups of the U.S. Government have said is a possibility.

If this possibility occurred, if the voice of reaction and of the most reactionary groups of the U.S. Government prevailed, we would again demand from our people the efforts they have been making each time our revolution has been placed in a difficult situation.

Our people have always responded and we are sure that in a situation as the one you mention, they will also respond this way, seeking alternatives, suggesting and working to have these alternatives created.

From the viewpoint of foreign trade, we believe that a boycott of the nature you mention simply would step up slightly our programs for market diversification, which we have been carrying out since the beginning of our revolution, trying to sell products to a larger number of countries. We have received very favorable replies from markets that are relatively close to our country: specifically we have the Mexican market, which continues to be very attractive for our traditional export items, and Venezuela, just here in Latin America.

Then we have the European countries, which, we are sure, would reply with greater force to any threat against our revolution since even without the possibility of this boycott, the European countries have been strong buyers of our products. In addition, they could be an important source for supplying those things which our people can at any given moment adapt themselves to consume. I am specifically speaking about machinery and equipment which can be obtained from European countries, some of them in Western countries and others in the Asian countries, such as Japan. We have been exploring all the possibilities, including the socialist countries, which play an important role in the supply of commodities, like machinery and equipment. They are also important as possible buyers for our products. [end recording]

U.S. BANKS REPORTEDLY MAKING TRANSFERS DIFFICULT

PA110438 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Auralina Beteta, Nicaraguan consul in San Francisco, California, reported that some U.S. banks have put a boycott into effect in order to block the sending of donations and the arranging of financial transfers to Nicaragua in that nation. Consul Beteta reported in Managua, our capital, that she came to Nicaragua with a check for \$200,000 donated by persons who sympathize with the revolutionary process for social benefit works. She said that U.S. banks had created obstacles for sending the money to Nicaragua.

COUNTRY SAVES \$28 MILLION BY IMPORT CONTROLS

PA111905 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The country has saved \$28 million by controlling imports of consumer goods, according to [name indistinct], director of import and export policy of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

[Begin recording] The \$780 million for imports which was the figure estimated for the reactivation plan was surpassed by almost 13 or 14 percent. One of the main factors which influenced this was the importing of consumer goods. In view of this situation, the Foreign Trade Ministry on 7 September 1980 implemented what was called a plan for [words indistinct] of consumer goods. This has brought the country a saving of approximately \$28 million in foreign exchange from September to December, 1980.

The 1981 imports plan provides for a total import figure of some (?956 million), of which some \$160 million is allocated for consumer goods.

In order to guarantee that the country has (?enough) popular consumer goods, [words indistinct] the figures officially allocated for consumer goods are complemented. A number of state organizations drafted a basic list for 1981. This list contains all the basic grains and food products that the country needs for 1981, such as powdered milk and cereals. All these products will have access to foreign exchange for import. All raw material, capital goods, medicinal products have foreign exchange assigned and do not require an import permit. They can be imported directly as was done in the past, that is, in 1980.

However, where consumer goods are concerned, in order to guarantee a rational purchase and an adequate allocation of foreign exchange, the importer will first have to go to Foreign Trade Ministry to obtain an import permit. With this permit, the importer will be able to request his product and take this permit to the central bank to obtain the corresponding foreign exchange. [end recording]

AMBASSADOR IN UK ON FINANCIAL AID FROM EUROPE

PA110240 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Gonzalo Murillo-Romero, Nicaraguan ambassador to Benelux and the UK, reported that this year the EEC will finance the construction of 100 rural schools. Ambassador Murillo-Romero explained that aid to Nicaragua is twofold: direct aid, which is received by government organizations; and indirect aid, received by nongovernment organizations.

Murillo-Romero added that efforts are now being made in Belgium to obtain two buses through the "a bus for Nicaragua campaign," which is being carried out by selling toys to gather funds.

Also, he said that the EEC and the Netherlands are currently participating in an overall development program in Waslala, Zelaya Department, for the amount of \$20 million, to help improve the living conditions of the local population.

ARMY COMMANDER SAYS EPS POLITICAL, SANDINISTIC

PA111904 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army (EPS) is not apolitical. No army in the world has been apolitical. The apolitical nature of the armies is only one of the many lies that reactionaries are trying to promote. Today this station interviewed Commander Marcos Somarriba, who is in charge of political affairs at the Interior Ministry. Somarriba explained to our people the reason why our army, the EPS, is not apolitical.

[Begin recording] [Somarriba] The statement that the armies are apolitical is a lie that the reactionary sectors are using in our country to denigrate our armed forces and to win sympathizers over by trying to make the people believe that our armed forces are not defending the country's sovereignty.

[Question] Commander Somarriba, the Somozists used to say that it had an apolitical army and certain repressive governments which oppress their people also claim that they have apolitical armies. Now we have certain reactionary groups which are proclaiming the same position as Somoza's about an apolitical army. How do you view this situation and this position?

[Answer] The claim--because this is what the reactionary position should be called--is that our army is political stems from a political position. Why? Because they are demanding that our army arrive at a position in which it could not know what interests to defend because logically, in the past, the conspiracies, the pacts and all these maneuvers carried out by the treacherous bourgeoisie and the imperialism called for a type of army which, along with the interests of whomever was in power. However, under these circumstances, our people and the Sandinist revolution have clearly stated that those who are in power are the workers and the peasants. Therefore, we are established on the basis that our armed forces must guarantee the interests of the workers and the peasants. Then the reaction wants to spread the idea that our army should be apolitical in order to prepare the terrain for a possible change in the system.

[Question] Then how is this policy reflected or how are the EPS members being trained politically?

[Answer] There are other viewpoints on this too. [Words indistinct] the interest of the reaction when it talks about [words indistinct] reaching the conclusion that the armed forces are being trained in Marxism-Leninism. The goal of this is to spread this version abroad in order to provoke the reaction of the extreme rightist sectors of the imperialism and thus have a greater justification to attack our fatherland. However, we know that the reactionary sectors of imperialism, by saying that we are training our armed forces in Marxism-Leninism, are trying to find a justification to attack our revolution. But we must stress that the education that is being given to our combatants is based on the patriotic and revolutionary traditions of Sandinism, the struggle of our people, the defense of the revolution, its conquests, its revolutionary goals, the historical ideals of Jose Dolores Estrada, [name indistinct] Castro, Augusto Cesar Sandino and Carlos Fonseca Amador and has at no time tried to disregard the value of the heroic traditions of our people. There is no reason for us to seek other revolutionary teachings which, although valuable and very significant for the history of mankind, we do have many lessons here on how to defend the fatherland and how to instill patriotism in our armed forces.

[Question] Commander Somarriba, I have one more question. You said that the army for the defense of national sovereignty was political and that the EPS is also political. Do you see any difference between these two armies?

[Answer] I believe that the EPS is a historical continuation. We have said that our armed forces are the historical continuation of the army for the defense of our national sovereignty. Why? Because our army is intended to function just as Sandino intended the army for the defense of our national sovereignty: to defend the country's territory, our sovereignty and our self-determination. What we have is a different historical situation in the development of our society, but our armed forces are the continuation of Sandino's historical ideal. [end recording]

SALVADORAN REFUGEES PICKING COTTON, COFFEE

PA112357 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Immigration sources said today 833 Salvadoran refugees were registered in January in Nicaragua. This makes a total of 1,703 Salvadoran refugees who have obtained documents identifying them as such and allowing them to move freely throughout the country.

These brothers, fleeing the Christian Democratic repression in El Salvador, have joined the cotton and coffee pickers in the country. They are working in the Departments of Managua, Leon, Chinandega and Nueva Guinea.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION LEADER CITES VIOLATIONS

PA070402 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0139 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Rome, 6 Feb (EFE)--Jose Esteban Gonzalez, national coordinator of the "Nicaraguan Permanent Human Rights Commission [CPDH]," said here today that "the Sandinist regime uses methods of torture and repression very similar to those used in the past by the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua."

In statements to the press, the coordinator of the organization, which he founded in 1977 and which was an important factor in the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship, said that there are some 8,000 political prisoners in Nicaragua prisons and that the missing amount to some 800.

During a general audience on Wednesday Gonzalez asked Pope John Paul II to pray "for the people of Nicaragua who still fight for their freedom and especially for political prisoners and missing persons."

The Human Rights Commission, headed by Jose Esteban Gonzalez, complained to European organizations that there was a different evaluation of human rights problems in the world. He said that more importance is being given to the 150 persons missing in El Salvador than to the 800 in Nicaragua and the 8,000 political prisoners.

He mentioned, as an example, the recent decisions of the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva, Switzerland, which issued two documents on the march of justice in Nicaragua.

One was a public document supporting that country's regime and the other, a private document, harshly accused the Managua regime of practicing "the political vengeance of the victor over the vanquished," by means of trials which it considered "completely null."

CPDH CLAIMS HEADQUARTERS UNDER MILITARY WATCH

PA111906 Paris AFP in Spanish 1638 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Managua, 10 Feb (AFP)--Marta Baltodano, executive secretary of the Nicaraguan Permanent Human Rights Commission [CPDH], charged here today that the headquarters of the CPDH, one of the two human rights commissions which operate in Nicaragua, has been under military surveillance since Tuesday night.

The Defense Ministry today ordered an embargo of all unofficial information in this regard. However, government junta member Rafael Cordova has explained to AFP that the measure was taken because "the commission is doing much harm to the country's image and this could even result in sanctions against Nicaragua."

Cordova added that the authorities decided to intervene the office of the commission after its president, Jose Esteban Gonzalez, made statements in Italy accusing the Sandinist government of using torture and repression the same as the overthrown dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza.

Cordova said that Gonzalez openly lied in his statements abroad, harming the international image of the Sandinist revolution.

For example, he added, Gonzalez said that there are currently 7,000 political prisoners in Nicaragua but in reality the number is less than half that figure.

The local progovernment press also criticized Gonzalez for those statements which it described as really "despicable."

The commission that Gonzalez and Mrs Baltodano direct operates parallel to the National Commission for the Promotion of Human Rights which is officially supported and is led by Leonte Herdocia.

In the past few days, Gonzalez and his group have published repeated charges about alleged political disappearances, including those of well-known Somozist officers.

Such charges have provoked the angry reply of Sandinist leaders who maintain that "the revolution has not made anyone disappear."

They have also explained that the disappearances that the CPDH has denounced are those of people who died in the war or have fled abroad after the Sandinist Front's victory.

Regarding the situation in the CPDH headquarters, Mrs Baltodano said that the soldiers so far have not entered inside the building although the watch was relieved this morning.

It has also been reported that junta member Arturo Cruz has gone to the commission headquarters in southwestern Managua to instruct the soldiers to respect the building.

PEDRO CHAMORRO BARRIOS NAMED LA PRENSA CODIRECTOR

PA071248 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2333 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Managua, 6 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Young journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios has been appointed codirector of the Managua Daily LA PRENSA, according to a recent agreement of that newspaper's board of directors, it was announced here today.

According to information from that morning paper, Chamorro Barrios' appointment was prompted by a request of the personnel of the newspaper to the publishers.

Chamorro Barrios is a son of newspaperman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, murdered in January 1978, and Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, former member of the Nicaraguan national reconstruction junta.

In addition, he is a nephew of Javier Chamorro Cardenal, director of the morning paper EL NUEVO DIARIO, edited by a cooperative of journalists and workers, and also a brother of Carlos Fernando Chamorro Barrios, director of the daily BARRICADA, official organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

Poet Pablo Antonio Cuadra will continue as director of LA PRENSA.

U.S. CHARGES AGAINST EXPELLED DIPLOMAT REFUTED

PA120213 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0157 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Havana, 11 Feb (EFE)--The Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations has "vigorously rejected the false charges" made against Ricardo Escartin, the official of the Cuban Interests Section in Washington expelled today from U.S. territory.

In an official note released in Havana today, the Ministry of Foreign Relations stressed that this measure constitutes "a clear threat for American citizens, including members of Congress" and that it comes under the "various actions of harassment and provocations carried out by FBI agents against our officials."

The complete text of the statement is as follows:

"At noon today, the chief of the Cuban Interests Section in Washington was informed orally by an official of the State Department of the decision of the American authorities to expel Comrade Ricardo Escartin, first secretary of our interests office in that city, from that nation's territory.

"Simultaneously, the State Department spokesman announced to the press that it had been decided to take this step against Comrade Escartin, charging that he was involved, in U.S. territory, in activities that violated the illegal commercial economic blockade imposed on our country by the Washington government 20 years ago.

"The Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations flatly rejects the false accusations made by the spokesman of the State Department. These reflect the American authorities' intention to continue the policy of hostility toward our country and harassment against its representatives in the United States.

"It is also a clear threat against U.S. citizens, including members of Congress, with whom our official maintained completely legitimate relations, perfectly known to U.S. authorities, which are now being presented by the State Department as if they were something foreign to normal diplomatic functions.

"According to the news agencies, the State Department spokesman went to the extreme of saying that the FBI could act against some U.S. citizens because of their connections with Comrade Escartin and that there could be legal proceedings against them. It is well to note that in recent months there has been harassment and provocation by FBI agents against our officials in the interests section in Washington, and that this was duly reported to the State Department, and even in some cases, this was commented on in the U.S. press.

"The Cuban Foreign Ministry analyzes these facts to reach the respective conclusions," the note concludes, and says that this is the first time a Cuban diplomat from the interests section in the United States has been expelled since it was established in 1977. This coincides with the context of an open confrontation between the two administrations following Reagan's inauguration. A U.S. Interests Section spokesman in Havana abstained from making any comment to EFE on the incident and said it is up to Washington "to deal directly with the matter."

FIDEL CASTRO, OTHERS MEET WITH INTELLECTUALS

FL111409 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1202 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with the members of the 1982 Casa de las Americas prize jury.

During the meeting Fidel discussed with the jury members and participants in the meeting of Latin American and Caribbean writers the development of the literary contest and other topics dealing with culture in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Fidel stated that the Casa de las Americas prize has steadily grown in importance throughout the past 20 years, and that the most outstanding intellectuals in America and the Caribbean participate in the contest.

Fidel was accompanied by Army Gen Raul Castro, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Minister of Culture Armando Hart and Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, among many others.

CUBA HOSTS MEETING OF ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES

FL111541 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The 13th meeting on the complex scientific problem of multilateral cooperation between the academies of sciences of socialist countries has opened in this capital. Jose A. Bustamante, vice president of Cuba's Academy of Sciences, welcomed the delegates from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, the GDR and the Soviet Union.

Bustamante noted the fundamental importance of the systematic study of the Great October Revolution as well as conducting a thorough study of the work of its genial leader, Lenin.

BRIEFS

SOVIET DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES--The Soviet delegation headed by (B.A. Kunikov), chairman of the USSR-Cuba standing Subcommittee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, has made an extensive tour of the main productive areas of Guantanamo Province. Alfonso Hodge, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in the province, met with the Soviet delegation soon after it had visited the area of Baracoa, where it learned about the production of Cacao. The chief of the delegation expressed interest in the salt flats, socioeconomic future of the territory and efforts to protect flora, fauna and the environment. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 11 Feb 81 FL]